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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/718,447	11/20/2003	David M. Salcedo	C4-1114US (23336-18)	9828
7590 10/29/2007 Frank Cona Sr. Intellectual Property Counsel Tyco Fire and Security One Town Center Rd. Boca Raton, FL 33486			EXAMINER LAI, ANNE VIET NGA	
			ART UNIT 2612	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 10/29/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/718,447

Applicant(s)

SALCEDO ET AL.

Examiner

Anne V. Lai

Art Unit

2612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 August 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 89-123 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 89-123 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 90-91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matters which were not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

In claim 90, the word "entirely" in "video segment is recorded entirely before being retrieved by said PDA" is not found in the original specification.

In claim 91, the word "pre-recorded" is not found in the original specification.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 89-101 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by **Monroe1** [2004/0117638] (previously provided) or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over **Monroe1** in view of **Waehner** [US 7,136,513].

In claim 89, **Monroe1** discloses a security system comprising:

a camera configured to generate a video signal (par. 25);

an object recognition system coupled to said camera and configured to receive said video signal and detect objects (locating human faces within the viewed scene, par. 26) said object recognition system providing an identification signal based on a detected object (deriving a unique identifying descriptor for the detected faces, par. 27) and initiating recording by a video recorder of a segment of said video signal corresponding to said detected object (adding descriptors and separated facial image to a comparison database, lookup matching and generating alarm as appropriate, par. 28-29); (images are capture only when camera has detected motion within its field-of-view thus reducing the storage requirements, paragraphs 36, 149); images may if desired, only be stored in the Image archive if a face is recognized, paragraph 143). (See applicant's specification: In page 6, I. 3-5, if object is detected, begin recording live video; In page

6, l. 10-12, if proper correlation is made . . . provide an identification signal to the video recorder and to the PDA); and

a remote monitor station (PDA 43, fig. 4, par. 148) coupled to said object recognition system and said camera, said station configured to receive said identification signal (identify suspicious person, friend or foe, par. 47); and in response thereto provide a command signal to retrieve said recorded video segment (bring current image containing the Facial Match and the matching face from the database to display screen, par. 166-167).

(Monroe1, par. 158-172: when the Facial Database scores a "hit", it forwards information such as camera ID, image ID, facial signature to the server and the server forwards "hit" information to all monitor stations; the monitor stations thereupon bring the current image containing the Facial Match to the forefront of the application screen).

(Monroe1, par. 154: The monitor station may display current video of selected camera or selected stored image from the image database by GUI User controls).

Monroe1 discloses GUI User controls to selectively display live or stored video image [0154] therefore the limitation "provide a command signal to retrieve the recorded video signal in response to receive identification signal" is met (See applicant's specification page 6, l. 18-20, user input command signal).

**Wahner** specifically teaches a security identification system wherein a monitor station can be automatically notified when identification is made and a press of a button could allow the operator to review the last 30 seconds of activity (col. 6, l. 35-62). The

Art Unit: 2612

reference of Waehner confirms that user input command to retrieve video segment upon receiving notification is common practice.

In claims 90-91, Monroe1 discloses the recorded video segment is being retrieved by the PDA (par. 154, 166-170).

In claims 92-94, Monroe1 discloses the object recognition system provides an identification signal to the recorder and to the PDA (Monroe1, par. 44-45, if motion is detected, begin recording and if facial correlation is detected store captured image with unique ID number and Facial signatures in the Image database; par. 80-91, generating alarm if an unknown person is identified and Flagging Unknown Person in Video with circle or pointer; par. 160-170, forward matching face to the wireless monitor station for display).

(See applicant's specification: In page 6, l. 3-5, if object is detected, begin recording live video; In page 6, l. 10-12, if proper correlation is made . . . provide an identification signal to the video recorder and to the PDA).

In claim 95, Monroe1 discloses video segment corresponding to detected object is recorded if object image matches a stored object (par. 143).

In claim 96, Monroe1 teaches user input command to PDA ([0154], GUI User controls).

In claims 97-98, Monroe1 discloses object recognition system provides indication to the PDA whether the detected object is an authorized or an unauthorized object (par. 87-95).

Art Unit: 2612

In claim 99, Monroe1 discloses the recorder wirelessly coupled to the PDA (fig. 4).

In claim 100, Monroe1 discloses the surveillance camera and object recognition system as claimed.

In claim 101, Monroe1 discloses a split screen monitor 41 (fig. 4); obviously the PDA could have the split screen as well. Monroe2 teaches a PDA having a multifunction video display displaying moving video, still images, textual information and graphic information in a multi-window format (col. 3, l. 31-33). It would have been obvious to an ordinary skill in the art, a split screen display can be used to display both live video and recorded video as user choice for security verification purpose.

5. Claims 102-116 and 118-123 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by **Monroe1** or, under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as anticipated by **Monroe2** or, in the alternative under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over **Monroe1** in view of **Monroe2** (previously provided).

In claim 102, Monroe1 discloses a security device comprising a display screen and a data collection device in communication with an object recognition system (barcode reader, fig. 11); and the security device can be portable (law enforcement equipped with both object recognition camera, database, and wireless monitor station, par. 200-205).

Monroe2 teaches more in detail of the portable security device used by law enforcement comprising a user input device 180, a display screen 200, a data collection

Art Unit: 2612

device (60, 66) to collect non-image security data, and a transceiver (figs. 2-3, col. 6, l. 41- col. 7, l. 2).

It would have been obvious a portable security device provides advantage by its mobility.

In claims 103-107, Monroe2 device includes a video camera, a bar code scanner and a proximity card detector (magnetic stripe reader 66, fig. 2, col. 6, l. 41-67); and Monroe1 discloses transmitting to the security database information related to video, audio, and data from a detected object and sending alarm to display at the PDA 43 (figs. 4, 11; par. 167-170; correlation, par. 44). It would have been obvious all collected data would be correlated to ascertain a detected event is imminent and the person corresponding to the image is authorized or unauthorized.

In claims 108-109, Monroe1 discloses split screen monitor (41, fig. 4); and Monroe2 teaches a multifunction video display enabling simultaneous viewing video and non-video security data in a multi-window format (col. 3, l. 31-33).

In claim 110, Monroe1 and Monroe2 disclose user input request for a recorded security video signal (Monroe1, par. 35, 40, 154, 200-205; Monroe2, col. 9, l. 55-58).

In claims 111-112, Monroe1 discloses audio and visual alarm (par. 90-98).

In claim 113, Monroe1 and Monroe2 disclose split screen monitor, multi-window format display for displaying image file and data related to the detected person (Monroe1, 41, fig. 4, par. 147) (Monroe2, col. 3, l. 31-33).

In claims 114, Monroe1 discloses a method for operating the security system of claims 89 as claimed (par. 147-172).



In claim 115, Monroe1 discloses detecting entry of an object into the surveillance area and providing indication at the PDA 43 (fig. 4; par. 87-95, 190).

In claim 116, Monroe1 discloses detecting entry of an object and recording live video to create recorded video segment (par. 36-37, 44, 190).

In claim 118, Monroe1 disclose providing an image file representative of the object to the PDA (par. 45, 94, 190).

In claim 119, Monroe1 discloses display simultaneously live video and recorded video segment (par. 147-172).

In claim 120, Monroe1 discloses the PDA responsive the identification signal to provide an alarm signal on the display screen (par. 87-95, 190).

In claim 121, Monroe1 discloses user input request from the PDA (par. 94, 154).

In claim 122, validation of acquired data with stored image would have been obvious.

In claim 123, Monroe2 teaches reading medical information on card by a card reader, capturing live video by a camera; and displaying both image and data of a person on the PDA (col. 6, l. 41- col. 7, l. 12).

6. Claim 117 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Monroe1** in view of **Swanson** (previously provided).

In claim 117, Monroe1 discloses recording only video streams upon detected motion within its field-of-view for reducing the storage requirement of the image archive platform (par. 36, 44, 140), and to improve storage efficiency, images may only be stored if a face is recognized by one of the cameras, par. 143). Therefore, it is inherent

Art Unit: 2612

Monroe1 discarding recorded video segment when object does not matched a stored object. **Swanson** teaches surveillance system that stores only events identified as events of interest and deletes information that no longer wanted to make room in storage for subsequently captured information (abstract). The teaching of Swanson confirms the concept keeping only the video segment of interest for saving storage area.

### ***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments filed 8/30/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

A. In response to applicant's argument regarding the limitation "recorded entirely" and "pre-recorded video segment", the examiner agrees with the concept that the video segment needs to be recorded before being retrieved; the examiner remarks that these wordings were not found in the original specification. And based on this concept, the limitation of claims 90 and 91 are disclosed by Monroe1 (see rejection above).

B. In response to applicant's argument regarding claim 89, the examiner retains the rejection because Monroe1 does disclose the PDA receives an identification signal from the object and in response thereto provide a command signal to retrieve a recorded video segment (Facial Database scores a "hit", sending descriptive information to the current image that contained the hit, forwards the "hit" information to all Monitor Stations on the network; par. 158-167; The Monitor Station having a screen layout and GUI User controls to retrieve and display the received image and its identifications, fig.6, par. 154; Motion video and still frame video streams are available upon demand

Art Unit: 2612

throughout the network, par. 40). The reference of Waehner is added to the rejection only to confirm that user command push button to retrieve and display a recorded video segment upon receiving an identification notice is well known (col. 6, l. 35-62).

***Conclusion***

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

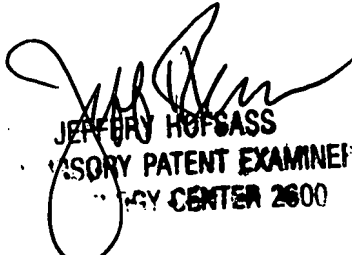
9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anne V. Lai whose telephone number is 571-272-2974. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 am to 6:30 pm, Monday to Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hofsass Jeffery can be reached on 571-272-2981. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2612

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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10/17/07

  
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